

have earned the money, the question is, How much of that do you tax away? If they buy a Ford or a Chevy or a Dodge minivan, they are putting a Missourian to work. That is not all bad. We could have that if we adopt a sound economic plan, a sound budget, and a responsible tax reform proposal. I believe the President's proposal is sound.

We have heard statements made, a lot of statements, that the top 1 percent of the income earners only pay 20 percent or 21 percent of the income tax. That is not true. They pay 34 percent of the income tax. They would wind up paying more under the Bush plan. It does keep progressivity as well as providing relief up and down the line.

I hope the American people will take the time to find out the truth about the economics of the budget and this tax relief plan. I believe if they do, they will find that this is a plan that makes sense. It is balanced. It meets the priority needs of the American people, and it is the best recipe we have to see continued economic growth, good jobs, increasing productivity, and a better way of life for all Americans.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMITH of Oregon). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FEMA

Mr. REID. Mr. President, in recent years in the State of Nevada we have had two natural disasters that have been very traumatic. One was in Reno, one in Las Vegas, and both were floods. The majority of the natural disasters that we have in America, are caused by water. There are earthquakes, of course, and there are fires, but most of our natural disasters have to do with water.

As I just mentioned, in Las Vegas and Reno we had two devastating floods. They both destroyed property. Thankfully the loss of life was fairly minimal, but there were lives lost, nevertheless, these floods were devastating. Homes were washed away. Businesses were washed away.

The one highlight, as I look back, was the fact that the Federal Emergency Management Agency, FEMA, was there and they did a wonderful job.

They were there during the violent storms—the storm in Las Vegas and the one in Reno.

I cannot stress enough how important FEMA was to the people of the State of Nevada. They move in quickly, set up first aid and relief stations, and constructed temporarily shelters. They

set up a Federal office where they would meet with people to talk with them about their losses, whether or not there were emergency loans available.

After the worst was over, FEMA, through something called "Project Impact," set up a disaster mitigation project. In effect, what it did after the flood, was to help in Las Vegas to reduce Las Vegas' vulnerability to floods. Project Impact offers seed money to help cities all around the country allay the effects of natural disasters.

In Las Vegas, officials worked with State and local officials on waste, to upgrade the sewer system, build ducts, install backlog valves to prevent flood waters from entering homes, and install barriers to prevent similar disasters from happening again. Project Impact has made a real difference in Nevada.

The former mayor of Las Vegas, Jan Jones, said Las Vegas could not have gotten through the floods without the assistance of project impact.

I credit this project with helping hundreds and hundreds of Nevadans bounce back from a very difficult time.

Most recently, in fact yesterday, I was doing a radio program, National Public Radio, with Juan Williams. The program was interrupted because of the earthquake that took place at about 11:15 a.m. in Washington State. At the time I was on the radio program and he did not indicate the severity of the quake.

Yesterday's earthquake survivors were fortunate that the quake occurred deep in the ocean, some 30 miles underground. Even though it was almost 7 on the Richter scale, the loss of life was minimal. At this point we only know of one person who died as a result of that very severe earthquake. Several hundred have been hospitalized, and several of them are hurt badly, but the impact, because of where it occurred, was lessened.

Project Impact is a program that works. In the State of Nevada, with the money allocated to FEMA under Project Impact, the city is working on bracing schools, water tanks, working on bookshelves—things like that. The same is taking place, as we speak, in Seattle. Furniture and computers are being restored or repaired, and they have trained 1,600 homeowners to shore up their own houses.

I give this brief background to indicate that I think this new administration, wants to wipe out Government waste, they want to cut Federal spending, as we all do. I commend this administration for that. They want to save whatever money they can and return it back to the people in the form of tax cuts, and that is the right thing to do. But with all the good Project Impact has done, it is hard to understand why President Bush has targeted this program for elimination in his budget.

In the budget proposal, the outline which was presented to Congress yesterday, the President canceled FEMA's Project Impact, saying that the \$25 million Federal-city program has not been effective.

I ask President Bush to reconsider. I am deeply concerned, because from the experience we have had in Nevada, this is a good program.

I am also very concerned that the President plans to cut overall FEMA spending by 17 percent. This is wrong. He is going to cut this program by about \$400 million, forcing us to come back with a supplemental and put this money in anyway.

I do not know where the natural disasters are going to take place in America today. I do not know where the floods are going to take place. I do not know where the fires are going to take place. I do not know where the earthquakes are going to take place. But they are going to take place sometime during this fiscal year, and FEMA must have the money and resources to meet these emergencies.

When people are hurt, when people are afraid, we need to have the Federal Emergency Management Agency have the resources to take care of these people. FEMA has done a remarkably good job. They have become so much better than they were.

I say that our President, must take a look at what his people have recommended be done. This is the President's budget. He makes the ultimate decision. But I want those people who are working with President Bush to take another look at this. We cannot—we should not—eliminate \$400 million from FEMA because, I repeat, even with the full funding, it is very likely we are going to have to come back, as we do every year, for more money for these emergencies.

Late yesterday, President Bush dispatched his new Director of FEMA, Joe Allbaugh, to the State of Washington. President Bush said Mr. Allbaugh would work with State and local officials to provide whatever help he could to the people of the State of Washington.

We have seen the pictures of Washington after the quake—the still pictures in newspapers—and we have seen the disaster more vividly on television. Seattle and other places in the State of Washington have very serious problems, and Seattle is showing the Nation exactly why FEMA funding is necessary and the real impact some of these budget cuts would have on our cities.

The State of Washington needs these moneys. Project Impact is a major reason that damage to Seattle was not more serious than it was.

So as we find ourselves in this tax and budget debate, these are the details we have to account for these emergencies.

I know Nevadans want a tax cut, and I know the people of Alabama want a tax cut. In every State of the Union, people want a tax cut. Nevadans and all Americans have worked hard to ensure this surplus. We have worked hard and they have worked hard to get it. They deserve a major tax cut. It is time to reach a compromise to make sure they can receive a fair tax cut, but it has to be one that pays down the debt and protects Social Security.

We have to give people their fair share of a tax cut, but that does not eliminate programs such as FEMA. It has to leave money so we can have a prescription drug benefit. It has to leave money so we can do the things we need to do regarding education.

So just as families plan for unexpected demands on their resources, we have the responsibility to ensure that this Nation has resources to respond to its emergencies, such as the floods I have talked about in Nevada and this earthquake that took place yesterday in Seattle.

In the past, parts of our Nation have been devastated by unyielding wildfires and unforgiving hurricanes and earthquakes. Unfortunately, we will have these emergencies.

I believe it is our responsibility to account for these inevitable commitments. The best way to do that is by preparing for the worst, not by reacting when lives have been taken and property has been destroyed. We need to be prepared, and we cannot be if we are going to cut Federal Emergency Management Agency funding by 17 percent. Certainly, we should not cancel FEMA's Project Impact moneys. These moneys are very important.

As I said, with Seattle, Project Impact has helped make Seattle buildings more earthquake resistant. Without this, problems in the State of Washington would even be worse.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SESSIONS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RULES OF THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Rules of Procedure of the Committee on Armed Services, as adopted yesterday by the Committee, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES RULES OF PROCEDURE

(Adopted February 28, 2001)

1. *Regular Meeting Day.* The Committee shall meet at least once a month when Congress is in session. The regular meeting days of the Committee shall be Tuesday and Thursday, unless the Chairman, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, directs otherwise.

2. *Additional Meetings.* The Chairman, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may call such additional meetings as he deems necessary.

3. *Special Meetings.* Special meetings of the Committee may be called by a majority of the members of the Committee in accordance with paragraph 3 of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

4. *Open Meetings.* Each meeting of the Committee, or any subcommittee thereof, including meetings to conduct hearings, shall be open to the public, except that a meeting or series of meetings by the Committee or a subcommittee thereof on the same subject for a period of no more than fourteen (14) calendar days may be closed to the public on a motion made and seconded to go into closed session to discuss only whether the matters enumerated below in clauses (a) through (f) would require the meeting to be closed, followed immediately by a record vote in open session by a majority of the members of the Committee or subcommittee when it is determined that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken at such meeting or meetings—

(a) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States;

(b) will relate solely to matters of Committee staff personnel or internal staff management or procedure;

(c) will tend to charge an individual with a crime or misconduct, to disgrace or injure the professional standing of an individual, or otherwise to expose an individual to public contempt or obloquy or will represent a clearly unwarranted invasion of the privacy of an individual;

(d) will disclose the identity of any informer or law enforcement agent or will disclose any information relating to the investigation or prosecution of a criminal offense that is required to be kept secret in the interests of effective law enforcement;

(e) will disclose information relating to the trade secrets or financial or commercial information pertaining specifically to a given person if—

(1) an Act of Congress requires the information to be kept confidential by Government officers and employees; or

(2) the information has been obtained by the Government on a confidential basis, other than through an application by such person for a specific Government financial or other benefit, and is required to be kept secret in order to prevent undue injury to the competitive position of such person; or

(f) may divulge matters required to be kept confidential under other provisions of law or Government regulations.

5. *Presiding Officer.* The Chairman shall preside at all meetings and hearings of the Committee except that in his absence the Ranking Majority Member present at the meeting or hearing shall preside unless by majority vote the Committee provides otherwise.

6. *Quorum.* (a) A majority of the members of the Committee are required to be actually present to report a matter or measure from

the committee. (See Standing Rules of the Senate 26.7(a)(1).

(b) Except as provided in subsections (a) and (c), and other than for the conduct of hearings, eight members of the Committee, including one member of the minority party; or a majority of the members of the Committee, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of such business as may be considered by the Committee.

(c) Three members of the Committee, one of whom shall be a member of the minority party, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking sworn testimony, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the full Committee.

(d) Proxy votes may not be considered for the purpose of establishing a quorum.

7. *Proxy Voting.* Proxy voting shall be allowed on all measures and matters before the Committee. The vote by proxy of any member of the Committee may be counted for the purpose of reporting any measure or matter to the Senate if the absent member casting such vote has been informed of the matter on which he is being recorded and has affirmatively requested that he be so recorded. Proxy must be given in writing.

8. *Announcement of Votes.* The results of all roll call votes taken in any meeting of the Committee on any measure, or amendment thereto, shall be announced in the Committee report, unless previously announced by the Committee. The announcement shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor and votes cast in opposition to each such measure and amendment by each member of the Committee who was present at such meeting. The Chairman, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may hold open a roll call vote on any measure or matter which is before the Committee until no later than midnight of the day on which the Committee votes on such measure or matter.

9. *Subpoenas.* Subpoenas for attendance of witnesses and for the production of memoranda, documents, records, and the like may be issued, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, by the Chairman or any other member designated by him, but only when authorized by a majority of the members of the Committee. The subpoena shall briefly state the matter to which the witness is expected to testify or the documents to be produced.

10. *Hearings.* (a) Public notice shall be given of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be held by the Committee, or any subcommittee thereof, at least 1 week in advance of such hearing, unless the Committee or subcommittee determines that good cause exists for beginning such hearings at an earlier time.

(b) Hearings may be initiated only by the specified authorization of the Committee or subcommittee.

(c) Hearings shall be held only in the District of Columbia unless specifically authorized to be held elsewhere by a majority vote of the Committee or subcommittee conducting such hearings.

(d) The Chairman of the Committee or subcommittee shall consult with the Ranking Minority Member thereof before naming witnesses for a hearing.

(e) Witnesses appearing before the Committee shall file with the clerk of the Committee a written statement of their proposed testimony prior to the hearing at which they are to appear unless the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member determine that there is good cause not to file such a statement. Witnesses testifying on behalf of the